H. Buehler Esq.

THE MARIETTA ADVOCATE

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANIC'S INTELLIGENCER.

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POETRY.

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER.

The Father's Grave.

Evening had come. Upon the fev'rish couch
The daughter lay. That feeble voice—the touch
Of that parched hand—and that dim eye declared,
That life but little longer could be spared.
Yon taper's light at morning's dawn shall fade,
Nature's last debt before then must be paid.

She slept—and kindly to relieve her pain,
Oblivion fell upon her aching brain.
The sick one dreamt of health. Her pulses beat,
It seemed to her with mild and temperate heat.
Remembered joys in vivid presence rise:
A happy future spread before her, lies.
Childhood's wild glee and youth's gay fancies prest,
Into that heart—so soon to be at rest;
The maiden loves, and one her love returns,
Life's joyous flame brightly as ever burns.

'Twas but a dream. Yet soothing to her soul,
Its tranquil influence o'er the death bed stole.
Calm and composed she now approached the hour,
When earthly passions lose their long felt power—
Delirium ceased. Reason returned at length,
Her mind, at parting, gathered up its strength.
To mother—lover—all—is said the last farewell,
On earth no longer her affections dwell.

What friend is kneeling by that couch of death!
Whose uttered prayers join with her voiceless breath!
What boon is that which fervently they seek?
Why plays that smile upon her placid cheek?
The Father kneels, the daughter's bed beside,
The boon they ask hath never been denied.
Who seeks the throne of truth will ever find,
The object of his search—a soul resigned.
That smile proves heaven's sweet influence shed,
To comfort one whose earthly hopes have fled.

Midnight has come. Upon that pallid brow,
The damps of death are quickly gathering now.
A mother's love no more can wake that ear
That voice no more the mother's heart shall cheer;
The unconscious hand no longer feels,
No more that face beaming with love shall bend,
To notice him—the earliest—truest friend—
Yet still that placid smile is lingering there.
She dies. Kind Heaven has heard the Father's Prayer.

Boston, December 12, 1833.

Friends.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Friend after friend departs;
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end,
Were this frail world our final rest
Living or dying none were blest.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of death,
There surely is some blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's affections transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upwards and expire!

There is a world above,
Where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love,
Formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here
Translated to that glorious sphere!

Thus, Star by Star declines,
Till all are past away,
As morning higher shines
To pure and perfect day,
Nor sink those stars in empty night,
But hide themselves in Heaven's own light.

FROM THE ATHENEUM.

The Blue Handkerchief.

Last year about the end of October, as I was returning on foot from Orleans to the chateau of Bardy, I beheld before me, on the high road a regiment of Swiss guards. I hastened forward to hear the military music, of which I am extremely fond, but before I had overtaken the regiment the band had ceased playing, and the drum alone continued to mark the measured foot-steps of the soldiers.

After marching for half an hour, the regiment entered a small plain, surrounded by a wood of fir trees. I asked one of the Captains if the regiment was going to perform evolutions.

'No sir,' he replied, 'we are going to try and probably shoot a soldier belonging to my company, for having robbed the citizen upon whom he was billeted."

'What!' exclaimed I, 'is he to be tried, condemned, and executed in an instant!'

'Yes,' the Captain replied, 'such are the terms of our capitulation. This to him was an unanswerable reason; as if all things had been considered in capitulations; the fault and its penalty—justice and even humanity.

"If you have any curiosity to witness the proceedings,' said the Captain politely, 'I shall be happy to get you a place. They will soon be over.

I never avoid such scenes; for I imagine that I learn, from the countenance of dying man, what death is. I therefore followed the Captain.

The regiment formed in a square.—Behind the second rank, and on the borders of the wood, some of the soldiers began to dig a grave, under the command of a subaltern; for regimental duty is always performed with regularity, and a certain discipline maintained even in the digging of a grave.

In the centre of the square, eight officers were seated upon drums; on their right, and a little more in front, a ninth was writing upon his knees; but with apparent negligence and simply to prevent a man from being put to death without some legal forms.

The accused was called forward. He was a fine well grown young man with wild noble features. By his side stood a woman who was the only witness; the colonel began to examine this woman, the prisoner interrupted him.

'It is useless, Colonel,' said he; 'I will confess every thing; I stole this woman's handkerchief.'

'Colonel. You, Piter! Why you passed for an honorable man and a good soldier.

Piter. It is true, Colonel, that I always endeavorod to satisty myself and the officers. I did not steal for myself; it was Marie.

Colonel. And who is Marie?

Piter. Why Marie who lives———there ———in our own country———near Areneberg,———where the great apple tree is——— I shall then see her no more.

Colonel. I do not understand you Piter explain yourself.

Piter. Well, Colonel, will you read this letter.

And he handed the Colonel a letter every word of which is engraved on my memory.

'My dear friend, Piter—I seize the first opportunity of sending you this letter by Arnold, a recruit who enlisted in your regiment. I also send a silk purse which I have made for you. I did not let my father see I was making it, for he always scolds me for loving you so much, and says you will never return. But whether you come back or not, I shall always love you. I first consented to become yours on the day that you picked up my blue handkerchief at the Areneberg dance, and brought it to me. When shall I see you again! What pleases me is the information I have received, that the officers esteem you, and your comrades love you.—But you have still two years to serve.—Get through then as fast as you can, and then we will be married. Adieu, my good friend Piter. Yonr dear.

MARIE.'

"P. S. Try and send me something from France, not for fear I should forget you, but that I may always carry it about me. Kiss what you send.'

When the Colonel had finished reading the letter, Piter resumed: 'Arnold,' said he, 'delivered this letter on last night when I received my billet. I could not sleep all last night for thinking of Marie. In her letter she asks me for something from France. I had no money. I have mortgaged my pay for three months in order to help my brother and cousin, who set out on their return a few days since. This morning, on rising I opened my window. A blue handkerchief was drying upon a line, and it resembled the one that belonged to Marie.—The color and the blue stripes were actually the same. I was base enough to take it and put in my knapsack. I went out into the street; and my conscience smote me; and I was returning to the house to restore it to the owner, when this woman came up to me, with the guard, and the handkerchief was found in my possession. This is the whole truth. The capitulations require that I should be shot; let me be shot instantly; but do not despise me.'

The judges were unable to conceal their emotion; nevertheless, they unanimously condemned Piter to death. He heard the sentence without emotion; then advancing towards his captain requested the favour of four francs.—The captain gave him the money. He then approached the old woman from whom he had taken the handkerchief, and I heard him utter these words.

Madam, here are four francs; I know not whether your kandkerchief be worth more, but if it be, it costs me dear enough and you may excuse me from paying the difference.

Then taking the handkerchief he kissed it, and gave it to the captain. 'Captain,' said he, 'in two years you will return to our mountains; if you go near Areneberg, do me the favor to ask for Marie, and give her this blue handkerchief; but do not tell her the price I paid for it.' He then knelt, and after praying fervently for a few minutes, rose and walked with a firm step to the place of execution.

I returned into the woods, that I might not witness the last scene of the tragedy. A few shots soon made known that this was over.

Having returned to the little plain an hour after, I found the regiment gone, and all quiet: but as I followed the border of the wood, in order to reach the high road, I perceived traces of blood, and a mound of freshly moved earth. Cutting a branch of fir I made a rude cross, which I placed upon the grave of one already forgotten by all, save myself and Marie.

Dick Doleful.

It was to the late Captain Chronic, R. N., I am indebted for the pleasure of being but very slightly acquainted with Richard Doleful, Esq. The father of Dick had, during the Captain's long and frequent absences on service, acted as his agent and factotum: receiving his pay and his prize-money, managing his disbursements, and investing the annual surplus to the best advantage; and I incline to attribute to old Chronic's kindly and grateful remembrance of the father, rather than to any personal regard for the son—his tolerance of the latter as the almost daily visiter at his house. Dick's "*good* friends" are "sorry to admit" that there are many bad points about him; his "*best* friends" compassionate him into the possession of ten times more: hence it may be inferred that Dick, upon the whole, is a much better person than the best of his friends. Yet even I, who do not presume to be his friend, consequently have no motive for speaking in his disparagement, must allow him to be a very unpleasant fellow.—Now, as the term "unpleasant fellow" may be variously interpreted, I would have it distinctly understood that I do not mean to accuse him of ever having thrashed his grandmother, or kicked his father down stairs, or poisoned a child, or set fire to a barn, or burked a female—young, beautiful, and virtuous, or encouraged an organ-grinder or a Scotch bagpiper to make a hideous noise under his window, or, in short, of any enormous wickedness; I mean (and whether his case may be rendered better or worse by the explanation, must depend upon individual taste,) I mean only that he is *a bore*.

For the last three years of his life, the Captain, whose health was gradually declining under the effects of an uncured and incurable wound in the side, had scarcely ever quitted his house; and for a considerable portion of that period he was unable, without assistance, to move from his sofa. In addition to his sufferings from his glorious wound, he was subject to the occasional attacks of inglorious gout, and of three visits a day from Dick Doleful.—Under such a complication of ailments, his case, both by his friends and his physicians, had long been considered hopeless. Indeed the Captain himself seemed aware of the fatal character of the last named malady; and more than once expressed an opinion, that if he could be relieved from *that*, he had strength and stamina sufficient to conquer the others. I paid him a visit one day, and entered his room just as Mr. Doleful was leaving it. Doleful sighed audibly, shook his head, muttered, "Our poor dear friend!" and withdrew. This, from any other person, I should have construed into a hint that our "poor dear friend" was at his last gasp; but, being acquainted with Mr. Doleful's ways, I approached the Captain as usual, shook his hand cordially, and, in a cheerful tone, inquired how he was getting on.

"Ah, my dear fellow," said he, at the same time slowly lifting his head from the sofa-cushion. "I'm glad to see *you*—it does me good; you ask me how I do, and you look and you speak as if you thought there was some life in me. But that Mr. Doleful!—Here he comes, sir, three times a day; walks into the room on tiptoe, as if he thought I hadn't nerve to bear the creaking of a shoe; touches the tip of one of my fingers as if a cordial grasp would shatter me to atoms; and says, "Well how d'ye do *now*, Captain!" with *such* a look, and in *such* a tone!—it always sounds to my ears, 'What! aren't you dead *yet*, Captain!' Then he sits down in that chair; speaks three words in two hours, and that in a whisper; pulls a long face; squeezes out a tear;—his dismal undertaker-countenance lowering over me all the while! I'm not a nervous man, but"—and here he rose from his sofa, struck a blow on a table which made every article upon it spin, and roared out in a voice loud enough to be heard from stem to stern of his old seventy-four, the Thunderer: "I'm not a nervous man; but d—n *me* if he doesn't sometimes make me fancy I'm riding in a hearse to my own funeral, with him following as chief mourner. I shall die of him one of these days," added he emphatically, "*I know I shall.*"

"He is not exactly the companion for an invalid," said I: "the cheerful address of a friend, and his assuring smile, are important auxiliaries to the labours of the physician; whilst, on the contrary, the'—

"Ay, ay; the *bore* of such visits as his! They would make a sound man sick, and hasten a sick man to his grave. And, then, that face of his! I couldn't help saying to him the other day, that when I shot away the figure-head of the French frigate, La Larmoyense, I should have liked to have had his to stick up in its place."

"It is evident his visits are irksome and injurious to you. Why, then, do you encourage them!"

"I don't encourage them, and if he had any feeling he would perceive I don't; but *bores* have no feeling. Besides, I can't altogether help myself. His father was useful to me; he managed my money matters at home when I was afloat—a kind of work I never could have done for myself—and so well, too, that I consider my present independence as of his creating. Remembering this, I could not decently toss the son out of the window, do you think I could? Eh?"

My honest opinion upon the matter being one which might have put the Captain to some trouble at his next interview with the gentleman in question, I suppressed it, and merely observed, "Mr Doleful has told me how useful his father was to you."

"Ay, and so he tells every body, and so he reminds me as often as I see him, and *that's* the bore. Now, I am not an ungrateful man, and am as little likely as any one to forget a friend, or a friend's son; but every time this King of the Dismals reminds me of my obligation, I consider the debt of gratitude as somewhat diminished: so that, if I live much longer, the score will be entirely rubbed out, and then, d—n *me*, but I *will* toss him out of the window."

After a momentary pause, the Captain resumed:—

"Then, there's another bore of his. We take physic because we are obliged to take it: it isn't that we like it, you know; nobody does, that I ever heard of. Now, he fancies that I can't relish my medicine from any hands but his, and he *will* stand by when I take my pills, and my draughts, and my powders. Ipecacuanha and Dick Doleful! Faugh! two doses at once! Will you believe it, my dear fellow! the two ideas are so connected in my mind, that I never see physic without thinking of Dick Doleful, nor Dick Doleful, without thinking of physic. I must own I don't like him the better for it, and that he might perceive. But, as I said before, bores have no feeling; they have no perceptions; they have no one faculty in nature, but the faculty of boring the very soul out of your body."

Seeing me take a book from amongst several which lay on the table, he continued: "Ay; there's Mr. Dick, again! I send him to get books to amuse me, and that's what he brings. Pretty lively reading for a sick man, eh? Nice things to keep up one's drooping spirits!—There's 'Reflections on Death'—Dodd's 'Prison Thoughts'—the 'Deathbed Companion'—'Hell a Vision.' I must have a fine natural constitution to live through all this!"

I took my leave of the invalid, and at the street door, met Mr. Druggem, his physician, and his surgeon Sir Slashley Cutmore, who were about to visit him I mentioned that I had just left their patient, suffering under considerable irritation, caused by the unwelcome interference of Doleful; and ventured to express an opinion that a hint ought to be given to the latter of the desirableness of diminishing both the length and the frequency of his visits to the Captain.

"Hint, sir!" said Druggem; "a hint won't do. Slight aperients will have no effect in this case: I am for administering a powerful cathartic:—this Mr. Doleful must be carried off at once—forbid the house, sir."

"I am quite of Dr. Druggem's opinion," said Sir Slashley; "the Captain must instantly submit to the operation; he must consent to the immediate amputation of that Mr. Doleful, or I'll not answer for his life a week."

The next day Mr. Doleful favoured *me* with a visit.

"I call," said he, "to lament with you the unhappy state of 'our poor dear friend,'" and he burst into a tear.

Now, as I knew that the state of "our poor dear friend" was no worse than the day before, I interrupted his pathetics, by telling him that I was not in a lamenting mood: and, rather unceremoniously added, that it was the opinion of his medical advisers, that the state of "our poor dear friend" might be considerably improved, if he, Mr. Doleful, would be less frequent in his visits, and if, when he did call upon "our poor dear friend," he would assume a livelier countenance.

"Well! Bless my soul! this is unexpected—*very* unexpected. *I*—*me*—the son of his friend—his *best* friend! Why, though I say it, had it not been for my poor departed father—[and here he burst into another tear.] I say, had it not been for my poor father, the Captain might, at this moment, have been——Well; no matter—but *me!*—how very odd! I, who sacrifice myself for the poor dear sufferer! with him morning, noon, and night, though it afflicts me to see him, as he must perceive: he *must* observe how I grieve at his sufferings—he *must* notice how much I feel for him. Why, dear me, what interest can *I* have in devoting myself to him! Thank Heaven, I AM NOT A LEGACY-HUNTER,"

This voluntary and uncalled-for abnegation of a dirty motive, placed Mr. Doleful before me in a new light. Till that moment the suspicion of his being incited by any prospect of gain, to bore "our poor dear friend" to death, had never entered my mind.

Captain Chronic lived on for a twelvemonth, during the whole of which, except the very last week, Dick Doleful, spite of remonstrance and entreaty, continued to inflict upon him his three visits *per diem*. A week before his death, the Captain, who till then had occupied a sofa, took to his bed; and feeling his case to be hopeless, and conscious that he had not many days to live, he desired that his only two relations, a nephew and a niece, might be sent for, and that *they alone* should attend him to the last. Dick, greatly to his astonishment, thus excluded from the bed chamber, still continued his daily three visits to the drawing-room. Upon the last of these occasions, so vehemently did he insist upon seeing his "poor dear friend," that, without asking the Captain's permission, he was allowed to enter his bedroom. The opening of the door awoke the Captain from a gentle slumber into which he had just before fallen. Perceiving Dick, he uttered a faint groan. Dick approached the bedside as usual, on tiptoe, as usual, he softly pressed the tip of the Captain's fore-finger; squeezed out the usual tribute of one tear; and with the usual undertaker look, and in the usual dismal tone, he said, "Well, how d'ye do *now*, Captain!" The Captain faintly articulated, "Dick, Dick, you've done it at last!" fell back upon his pillow, and expired!

At about ten o'clock on the same morning, Dick Doleful, looking very like an undertakers mute, called upon me. He was dressed in black, and had a deep crape round his hat. "The dear departed!" was all he uttered.

"Is it all over with the poor Captain, Mr. Doleful!"

"He's gone! Thank Heaven, I was with the dear departed at his last moments. If ever there was an angel upon earth!——so good, so kind, so honorable, so every thing a man ought to be. Thank Heaven, I did *my* duty towards the dear departed. This loss will be the death of me. I have'nt the heart to say more to you; besides, the will of the dear departed will be opened at twelve, and it is proper that some disinterested friend should be present at the reading. Good morning. Oh! the dear departed! But he's gone where he will get his deserts."

At about two o'clock, Mr. Doleful was again announced. I observed that his hat was dismanteled of the ensign of mourning, which it had so ostentatiously exhibited but a few hours before. He took a seat, remained silent for several minutes, and then burst into a flood of real, legitimate tears.

"Be composed, my dear sir," said I; "recollect your grief is unavailing; it will not recall to life the dear departed."

"The departed be d—d!" exclaimed he, starting in a rage from his chair. "Thank Heaven, I am not a legacy-hunter, nevertheless I *did* expect——*You* know what I did for the old scoundrel, *you* know what time I sacrificed to him, *you* know how I have watched the hour and minute for giving the old rascal his filthy phiysic, and yet!———I repeat it, I am not a legacy hunter; but I put it to you, sir, as as a man of sense, a man of the world, as a man of honour, hadn't I a right to expect, a *perfect* right to expect—What should *you* have thought, sir! I merely ask, how much should *you* have thought!"

"Why, perhaps, a thousand pounds."

"Of course, to be sure, I am any thing but an interested man; and had he left me *that*, I should have been sattsfied."

"How much, then, *has* he left you!"

"Guess—I only say do *you* guess."

"Well; five hundred!"

"Why, even *that* would have served as a token of his gratitude; it isn't as money I should have valued it: or had he left me fifty pounds for mourning, why even *that*—or five pounds for a ring, even *that* would have been better than———But, sir, you won't believe it—you *can't* believe it: the old villian is gone out of the world without leaving me a farthing! But I am not disappointed, for I always knew the man. So selfish, so unkind, so hard-hearted, so ungrateful, so dishonourable, so wicked an old scoundrel!—If ever there was a devil incarnate, take my word for it, he was one. But he's gone where he will get his deserts." And, so saying, *exit* Dick Doleful.

It is but justice to the memory of the Captain to state, that in the body of his will there had stood a clause to this effect: "To Richard Doleful, Esq., in testimony of my grateful remembrance of the services rendered me by his late father, I bequeath One Thousand Pounds." By a codicil of later date, this bequest was reduced to eight hundred; by a third, to five hundred; and so on, by others, till it was reduced to—nothing. Thus had poor Dick Doleful bored his friend out of his life, and himself out of a legacy.

FROM THE NEW YORK MIRROR.

ATHENAIS.

The history of Athenais, a Greek of obscure rank, whose beauty and talents raised her to a throne, would wear the appearance of romance, had not its authenticity been established by historical record.

Athenais, the daughter of Leontius, an Athenian, was born about the year 393 of the christian era, and educated by her father in the sciences, philosophy and mythology of the Greeks. Her progress in every branch of learning was uncommon and rapid. As she advanced towards maturity, her talents, added to the charms of youth and beauty, attracted the attention and commanded the homage of her countrymen. Her father, proud of the charms and attainments of his daughter, and exulting in the admiration they excited, persuaded himself that the merit of Athenais would prove a sufficient dowry. With this conviction, he divided his estate between his sons, bequeathing to his daughter only a small legacy.

Less sanguine in the power of her charms, the fair Greek was shocked at this disposition of her father's fortune, and appealing from his will to the equity and affections of her brothers, she besought them to do her justice. Her brothers listened with coldness to her remonstrances; avarice stifled in their hearts the voice of nature and justice, and drove her from the parental roof. Athenais sought shelter with her aunts, who received her with kindness and sympathy, and commenced in the cause of their niece, a legal process against her brothers. Athenais was, in the progress of this suit, conducted by her aunts to Constantinople. Theodosius the second, who at this time held the imperial sceptre, divided with his sister, Pulcheria, the cares of the empire. To this princess Athenias preferred her complaint, and demanded justice. Pulcheria, having questioned the young Greek respecting the particulars of her cause, her family, her education, and her deceased father, was charmed by the propriety and modesty of her replies, and the eloquence with which she related the little incidents of her youth. She introduced the fair stranger to her brother, who was equally struck with her graces and acquirements, and determined to exalt her to be the partner of his throne and dignity.

The intelligence of her good fortune was received by Athenais with a modesty that heightened the lustre of her charms. By the desire of her royal lover, she was instructed in the principles of the Greek church, and, being converted from paganism, assumed the name of Eudocia, on her baptism by Atticus, the Metropolitan patriarch. The royal nuptials were celebrated amidst the acclamations of the capital.

With a mind highly cultvated in Grecian and Roman literature, the empress, in the bloom of youth and pride of beauty, continued, amid the luxury of a court, to improve herself in those attainments to which she owed her elevation; her talents were devoted to the advancement of religion and the honor of the emperor.

She composed a poetical paraphrase of some of the books of the Old Testament. to these she added a Canto of verses from Homer, applied to the life and miracles of Christ. She also wrote a panegyric on the Persian victories of Theodosius. "Her writings," says Gibbon, "which were applauded by a servile and superstitious age, have not been disdained by the candour of impartial criticism."

Eudocia, after the marriage of her daughter, requested permission to discharge her grateful vows, by a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. In her progress through the east, she pronounced from a throne of gold and gems, an elegant oration to the Senate of Antioch, to whom she declared her intention of enlarging the walls of the city, and of subscribing towards the restoration of the public baths. For this purpose she allotted two hundred pounds of gold. Her alms and munificence in the holy land exceeded those of the great Helena, and she returned to

Constantinople, covered with honors and laden with relics.

Hitherto, time and tranquil possession had seemed to make no abatement in the conjugal tenderness of the emperor. But the glory of Eudocia now became obscured: a cloud passed over its meridian lustre. Her pilgrimage, or rather her triumphant progress, through the east had tainted the simplicity of her original manners: ostentation paved the way for a stronger passion: *ambition* awakened in her heart: aspiring to the government of the empire, she mingled in court intrigues, and contested for power with the princess, her benefactress, whom she sought to supplant in the confidence of the emperor. The people now began to murmur at the exhausted state of the treasury, having lavished, by her donations alone, twenty thousand four hundred and eighty-eight pounds of gold!

Perceiving the affections of the emperor to be alienated, Eudocia sought permission to retire to Jerusalem, where the remainder of her life might be passed in retirement, and consecrated to the duties of religion. Her petition was granted, and the latter part of her life was passed in exile and devotion, in building and adorning churches, and in administering to the wants of the poor and necessitous. Her daughter had been early married to Valentinian the third emperor of the west. This prince was assassinated, and his throne usurped, by Petronius Maximus, who, to secure himself on the throne, compelled the widow of the late emperor to marry him. She invited over to her assistance Genseric, king of the Vandals, who ravaged the country, and carried her prisoner into Africa; she was however released after eight years confinement, and ended her life and misfortunes at Constantinople.

Eudocia having become reconciled to Theodosius, returned to Constantinople, and continued with her husband till his death. After experiencing a life of uncommon vicissitudes, she expired at Jerusalem, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

During her power and influence, magnanimously forgiving the barbarity of her brothers, she had promoted them to be consuls and prefects. Observing their confusion, on being summoned into the imperial presence, she kindly said. "Had you not compelled me to leave my country, and visit Constantinople, I should never have had it in my power to bestow these marks of sisterly affection upon you."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Manchester, Capt. Wiederholt, arrived last evening, bringing Paris papers to Nov. 15th inclusive, three days later than before received.

The accounts from Spain are more favourable to the Queen. St. Sebastian had not fallen into the hands of the insurgents as before reported.

The cholera had broken out at Dramein in Sweden.

The Second Chamber of the States General of Wirtemburg, Nov. 5th, passed a resolution, by a vote of 64 to 27, petitioning the government to abolish the censorship of the press.—They also resolved not to pay the expenses of the Censorship any longer.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Yesterday, M. Lionne, editor of the Tribune, was brought before the Court of Assizes, to take his trial upon an indictment for a libel on the King's person, and attacking the inviolability of the throne, by an article in that journal on the 31st of August, relative to the King's answer to the Address of M. Vy, President of the Commercial Tribunal of Bernay. He was found guilty, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment and a fine of 24,000 fr.

According to the Bordeaux papers the Count d'Espagne has been arrested at a chateau in the environs of Toulouse, and sent off by the Paris mail, under the escort of gendarmes, to Tours.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—There was an assemblage of workmen at the Barriere du Mont Parnasse on Tuesday, 12th, which at length assumed a complexion so threatening, that it was deemed necessary to call out a part of the dragoons quartered in the barracks of the Petit Luxembourg.

SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Nov. 11.—"The Duke de San Carlos is said to be among the Spanish refugees arrived at Behobia.

The accounts from Navarre are by no means satisfactory. Numerous bands of insurgents are traversing that kingdom. The garrison of Pampeluna is composed of about 500 men.—Only two of the gates are left open for ingress and egress.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—We have received by express the Indicature of Bordeaux of the 11th inst. from which we take the following extracts:—'The accounts from Spain to-day are consolatory.'

PAMPELUNA, November 9.—It appears that there has been fighting at Vittoria since yesterday. General Sparsfield was to arrive there yesterday afternoon. His army, which amounts to 15,000 men, is animated with the best spirit.

A letter from Behobia of the 7th, dated 10 at night, and received at Bayonne by express, says—'The break up is complete—the whole country is rushing in here. Our Custom houses are filled with property, waggon loads of muskets have just arrived.

The Commercial accounts from Havre heretofore published were to the 12th, inclusive.—Sales Nov. 13th, 18 bales Louisiana Cotton at 1f 05; 45 do Georgia at 1f 05; 90 bags Havana Coffee (duty 52½) at 77½.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE U. STATES GAZETTE.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 8th, 1833.

The storm that has been hanging over the city for the last month past, has at length burst forth; and has resulted in an entire revolution of the Government of Gen. Balcasa; his government has been totally overturned, through treachery, intrigue, and infidelity. The insurgents, menaced, by desertion of troops from the government, and the disaffected of the city and country, to the number of 5,000 men. It is supposed that a majority of the Provincial Congress then in session, were at the foundation of all this disgraceful proceeding. They invited the governor to resign, and suffered themselves to be dictated to by the insurgents—for them to say, who should be elected governor, and who should be his ministers. Thus, the city yesterday was surrendered through capitulation and treason, to the enemies of the laws and the constitution. They dictated to the newly elected governor, (Vermont,) their own terms; and I witnessed yesterday, the melancholly spectacle of the entrance of the insurgents into the city; men who but two days before were denounced by the populace, as traitors to their country, and whose object was nothing more than plunder, now hailed as chieftains, and restorers of the laws. The Viva's were loud and repeated—garlands of roses were showered on their heads as they passed, and complimentary addresses to their chiefs were floating in the air. What a melancholy reflection! What a degenerated state man has fallen into—at least in this portion of the world. The Gouchars of the country were good looking men, well mounted on fine horses. The Infantry were the meanest looking wretches I ever saw, more the appearance of a bandit than any men I ever beheld. These are the troops that came to the environs of the city unarmed, but after the capitulation, the new government, it is said, sent out muskets enough to put one in the hands of every man, previous to their entrance into the city, to enable them to intimidate the citizens, and make them believe they were of stronger force, than they really were. Ex-Gov. Balcaso's troop were compelled to lay down their arms, that they might be handed over to the enemy!—How disgraceful. The most conspicuous men among the insurgents are Col. Rosas, brother to the celebrated Gen. Rosas, Gen. Peneda, and Col. Rolon. This Col. Rolon deserted with his regiment, and joined the revolutionists, soon after the standard of rebellion was raised. It is natural to suppose that on the entrance of so large a body of men, into the city, some acts of outrage would of course take place. These, however, have by no means been to that extent which was anticipated—had their entrance been a forcible one—exasperated by opposition, and impelled by the hope of plunder. We are only left to imagine what would have been the consequence. The officer of Gov. Balcasa's troops are flying in every direction for safety; and his ministers, with the most active men of his party, or more properly speaking, the true supporters of the laws and the constitution, are seeking security from the vengeance of the insurgents. What forty-eight hours may bring to our view, is a matter of anticipation, and we have enough before us to anticipate serious consequences.

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The Army and Navy.

We have received from Washington the documents accompanying the annual Reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, from which we derive the following particulars.

The United States Army, as now constituted, comprises 6,412 men, viz: dragoons, 393; artillery, 1,788; infantry; 3,255; recruits and unattached soldiers, 673. The whole number of recruits, including dragoons, entered from 1st. January to the 30th of September 1833, is 2,036.

The number of militia in the U. S. according to the latest returns, is 1,316,615.

The quantity of lead made at the United States Lead Mines during the year ending 30th September, 1833, was 7,941, 792 lbs—of which goes to the United States, as rent, 472,645lbs. Annexed is the statement of the quantity made at these mines since 1821.

From 1821 to Sept. 30,	1823	335,130 lbs.
Year ending Sept. 30,	1824	175,220
"	1825	1,051,120
"	1826	2,333,804
"	1827	6,092,560
"	1828	12,311,730
"	1829	14.541,310
"	1830	8,032,058
"	1831	6,449,000
"	1832	4,281,876
"	1833	7,941,792
Total		63,845, 740

The number of pupils in all the schools at the various missionary stations among the Indians is estimated at 1835.

The number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls, under acts prior to 1832, is 11,034; invalid pensioners, 3,785. Number of revolutionary pensioners whose decease has come to the knowledge of the Department during the year ending 4th September last, 425; invalid pensioners, 63.

Number of pensioners on the rolls under the Axt 1832, 23,408, viz:

Maine,	1,263
New Hampshire,	1,372
Massachusetts,	2,810
Connecticut,	1,744
Rhode Island,	594
Vermont,	1,478
New York,	4,310
New Jersey,	675
Pennsylvania,	1,136
Delaware,	4
Maryland,	82
Virginia,	1,527
North Carolina,	1,073
South Carolina,	283
Georgia	293
Kentucky,	1,331
Tennessee,	1,276
Indiana,	400
Ohio,	1,242
Louisiana,	10
Mississippi,	28
Alabama,	190
Missouri,	96
Illinois,	125
Michigan Territory,	15
Arkansas,	5
Florida,	3
District of Columbia,	48
Total	23,438

THE NAVY.—The vessels now in commission are 1 ship of the line, 3 frigates, 10 sloops of war and 6 schooners. In ordinary, 6 ships of the line, 6 frigates, and 5 sloops of war. Building, (nearly completed) 5 ships of the line, and 7 frigates. Total 12 ships of the line, 16 frigates, 15 sloops of war, and 6 schooners. Frames of live oak have been delivered at the different Navy Yards for 4 ships of the line, 7 frigates, and 4 sloops of war. Besides these, contracts have been made for the frames of 1 ship of the line, 1 frigate, and 1 sloop of war. The whole quantity of live oak received at the Navy Yards for the vessels not yet constructed, is 365,435 cubic feet. There is also on hand, for the same purpose, 206,987 feet of white oak timber, 188,204 cubic feet of yellow pine timber, 44,560 do mast and spar timber, white oak knees, in number 5,500.

The estimates for 1834 contemplate the employment of 1 ship of the line, with 834 men; 3 first class frigates, 435 men each; 1 do second class, 376 men, 11 sloops of war, first class, 188 men each; 7 schooners, 55 men each. Total 5011 men.

There have died, of Naval Officers, as ascertained by the department, since the 1st of December, 1832, Captain William Bainbridge, Master commandant John H. Bell, Lieutenants Pattinger, Sullivan M'Mullin, Nicholson, Rinker and Wish; 1 Surgeon, 3 Assistant Surgeons, 3 passed Midshipmen, 2 Midshipmen, 1 sailing master, 1 Gunner, 1 Sail maker, brevet Captain J. C. Hall, of Marines, and Isaac Philips, Navy agent. One Lieutenant, (R. B. Randolph,) 1 passed Midshipman, and 7 Midshipmen, have been dismissed. Four Lieutenants, 2 Chaplains, 2 passed Midshipmen, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 23 Midshipmen, 4 subordinate Officers, and 2 Lieutenants of Marines, have resigned.

Observations on Railways with hints to Railway Companies.

To the Editor of Aris's Gazette.

SIR,—The art of forming Railways, and of enducing them as means of support, with the utmost degree of economy, velocity, and security, is yet in its infancy. To the promotion and construction of these works, or to the determination of their probable success, as durable fountains of profit, the thoughts and attention of Engineers, of merchants, manufacturers, agriculturalists, capitalists, indeed, of all the enterprising portion of the community, are as keenly directed as were the efforts of our immediate forefathers to the establishment of Canal Navigations. The two most important enterprizes of this nature, now in activity, the Stockton and Darlington, and the Liverpool and Manchester Railways, have been highly lucrative from their outset; a fact, in the history of mercantile associations of this nature, as remarkable as it is encouraging. In a commercial sense; the objects of these two rail-ways are distinct; the one being limited, almost exclusively to the transportation of coal, the other combining the conveyance of myriads of passengers with the carriage of an infinite variety of merchandise. These two great, and hitherto successful experiments, may not be inaptly compared as to their novelty, their purpose, their importance, and their results, to the two first specimens of artificial communication by water in this Island, viz: the Sankey Navigation and the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal. The comparison will hold good under each of these heads, and I confess that I am sanguine enough to think that the two iron-ways will rival, in permanency of profit, the celebrated water ways referred to: and further, that railways and canals may co-exist with fair gain to their respective proprietors.

But it behoves the authors of new and similar projects to enquire diligently into the particular causes of the success of these first experiments; to compare carefully the springs whence these parent railways derive their traffic, with the sources relied upon as feeders to the projected lines; to investigate the most minute details of daily expense; to analyze rigidly the causes of wear and tear, as well as of all interruptions and accidents, in short, to make themselves as completely masters of the subject, and to act with as much forethought and deliberation, as an individual would do in a private venture. It is not upon the Engineers that reliance should be placed for mercantile details or points of management; our business is simply that of workmen; it is upon mature and well digested plans, aided by an *efficient direction*, that the prosperity of all associations of this nature must mainly depend.

Professionally uninterested in Railways, I am impelled to submit the following hints and observations to the attention of the Public and of Railway proprietors, by an ardent desire to see railway conveyance rendered as secure as it is expeditous; and by the conviction that this great desideratum is not only practicable, but that its accomplishment is essential to the lasting profit of such undertakings. The promotion of the interests of humanity is the true aim end of science, and Great Britian can furnish abundant examples to show that mankind appreciates so accurately the value of whatever contributes to its well-being, that the greatest honors and fortunes commonly crown the exertions of those who are most successful in perfecting inventions for the use of man. I feel, then, that no apology can be required for the public expression of sentiments on subjects so interesting to society and to ourselves, as the prosperity of great enterprizes, and the preservation of our existence.

The proprietors of a Railway are as deeply concerned in ensuring, to the utmost of their means, safety of life and limb to travellers, as in economising their own expenditure. These are matters of weighty import to the Liverpool and Manchester, and to other established companies: but they are still of greater consequence to those recently created for uniting the metropolis, by similar means of transport, with the northern marts of commerce. The London and Birmingham and the Grand Junction Railway Companies cannot be too diligent in ascertaining the various causes of the casualties which have occurred in railway conveyance; they cannot be too careful to avoid, in the original plan of their Railways, any defects which may have had a share in occasioning accidents or hinderances on those already executed. The two enterprizes referred to will require millions of capital for their completion; it is probable that the conveyance of passengers and goods will encounter on these greater lengths of line, multiplied difficulties and delays; and it is possible that yet undiscovered sources of personal danger may present themselves. Let it be borne in mind, too, that Railways once laid down, cannot be altered in their dimensions like a turnpike road; tunnels, bridges, viaducts, &c. cannot be widened or narrowed at pleasure; the errors of their first formation will remain nearly, or altogether irremediable.

It will, I doubt not, be granted by persons conversant with the subject, that the distance (four feet eight inches) between the lines of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, has been found, in practice, most fatally limited; as also the width of the pathway on either side of the lines. These scanty spaces render the descent of passengers from a carriage, or the unloading of a luggage waggon not only dangerous, but nearly impossible, should an axle break.

Davis's Sentence.

The following extract giving an account of the sentence of Davis and Osgood, the one to death and the other to the States' Prison is copied from the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

"I have been accompanied to-day by an obliging legal friend, to the United States Court Room, to hear the sentence pronounced upon prisoners found guilty of various offences, during its present session.

Charles Davis, convicted on two indictments, for the murder of the Captain of the American Sloop Ajax, on her voyage to Mobile, and of robbing the vessel, was sentenced to be hung on the 10th proximo. Never did I listen to a more affecting sentence, or one more feelingly delivered. Judge Betts re-capitluated his offence—the details of which have appeared in most of the public newspapers—and then observed that his death, in expiation, was inevitable. The prisoner was a little moved, when the Judge eloqnently remarked:—"Your familiarity with Death in the business you have followed, may render his certain approach now as a matter of little moment. You have anticipated his coming in the tempest, and on the shattered and sinking wreck—but *hope* was with you, amidst the rush of the billows and the roaring of the winds—or you may have awaited his advance upon the bed of sickness and pain, but friends and relatives were around and offered you hope and consolation. But you will now depart from prision, in the prime of youth, with the bloom of health upon your cheek, and eager life stirring in your veins—you will look for the last time upon the beautiful world around you, and the next moment an ignominious death will have conveyed your spirit to "The Presence." When the sentence was pronounced a tear was seen to glimmer in his eye; but during the trial, and even after his sentence, he appeared unmoved, and even smiled when conversing with another criminal at his side. His mother, who had come to beg that his body might be kept from the Surgeons, and his sisters were weeping in the gallery, looking down upon the imposing forms of a Court of Justice, and the solemn crowd which formed a dense drapery below.

The case, after that of Davis, which excited the deepest interest, was that of Walter F. Osgood, found guilty on two indictments of forging pension certificates, thus defrauding the United States of large sums of money, at nine different times. The whole process embraces a series of deliberate forgeries, in several instances enforced by deliberate perjuries. He has been a lawyer in this city for 30 years—and has two sisters married respectably in the first circles of New York. One of his sisters was the wife of De Witt Clinton, and another is the wife of "citizen Genet," of Albany. His reputation for the last six years has been bad—and his legal course dishonorable. He is about forty five years of age—and as he stood up, with his tall, manly figure, before the members of the court with whom he had associated, *a criminal*, his feelings overcame him; and his face during the recapitulation of his offences in the sentence, was deluged with tears. After the Court had adjourned, and he was handcuffed to a fellow criminal, his emotions were so overpowering, that he swooned and was for half an hour senseless. He is said, with all his faults, to be a man of warm generous feelings. He was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in the State Prison, to hard labor.

The villain who turned State's evidence against him, though pronounced by the Judge to be baser than all, was discharged. As he passed out of court the people shrunk from him as from a living curse. He is laboring under an incurable disease, and will not probably survive long, to *enjoy* the universal loathing and disgrace with which he is regarded.

FREDERICK OF PRUSSIA.—In the reign of Frederick the Great, a soldier in garrison at Breslaw entered the cathedral of the town and robbed the image of the Holy Virgin of her jewels and garment. The thief was discovered and taken before the court-martial. In his defence he declared that the Holy Mary had appeared to him when asleep, and offered the ornaments and clothes which he was accused of having stolen, as a remuneration for his fervent faith in her miraculous powers, to which offer he could not refuse acceding. Notwithstanding, however, this seemingly plausible excuse, the pious sinner was sentenced to be shot, and the verdict was laid before Frederick for confirmation. The king, on such an extraordinary occasion, summoned the Bishop and Chapter of Breslaw to give their advice and opinion—whether the Holy Virgin could have appeared to the prisoner and made him such an offer? The high clergy, in answer, declared themselves in favour of the possibility of the Mother of Christ appearing in such a manner to one of the faithful of the Holy Church.—Upon this opinion the king pardoned the prisoner, but forbade him ever again to accept of any present, which either the Holy Virgin or any other saint, by a miracle, might offer him, else he should undergo the penalty which he had then escaped suffering.

POWER OF MUSIC.—The following incident occurred to B. Romberge, at a concert which he gave at Petersburgh in April last. It affords a fresh proof of the influence of music over animate beings. The Countess of R——, who was seated in the first row of benches, observed a large spider, which gradually moved nearer and nearer towards the player whilst he was performing, and, when it had approached to a very short distance from him, stood perfectly still, as it listened to his delightful play. A loud and violent chord, however, seemed, either from the noise it occasioned, or the vibration it produced on the floor, to scare the insect, and it ran towards the Countess, who in her fright, begged a neighbour not to tread it under foot, but to make it move in another direction. Romberge, in the mean while, had come to a softer passage, at which the spider, instead of continuing his flight, turned back and approached close to the performer, and remained transfixed to the spot until he had finished his solo. The spider, which then disappeared, had not escaped Romberge's attention too. He observed that it had frequently occurred to him to remark a similar fondness for soft and gentle melodies in other insects of the same species; which he conceives to arise from the peculiar harmony of the violincello.

EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.—A gentleman came from Camborne, Cornwall, two years since, and consulted the medical officer of the Plymouth Eye Infirmary, on account of a shot which entered his left eye ball four years and a half before, viz: in February, 1827, from a gun fired at a woodcock by another person, which produced instant blindness in the left eye, and unceasing pain from that time. In exploring the eye for the shot, through a fistulous opening in the sclerotica, a bony and crystallized lens was extricated, and with it the supposed cause of his suffering, then attributed to the spiculæ of bone. In February, 1833, the same gentleman returned to Plymouth, and said that the shot must still be lodged in the eye, as his pain was most acute, and his fear of losing the other eye from sympathy, very great. A second operation was performed, at his particular request, and the anterior part of his left eye removed, and the vitreous humour scooped out. The eye separated and sunk, but still no shot was found. On the 23d of September, he came a third time to Plymouth, fearing blindness also in his right eye, and requested to have the remaining portion of his left eye extracted, which was done. In that part of the optic nerve which expands and forms the retina was found a duck shot, impacted so firmly that a considerable effort was required to detach it from its bed, in which it must have been fixed for six years and six months, closely embraced by the nerve. Such was the patient's extreme fortitude, that not even was his hand raised, nor a syllable of complaint uttered during the whole operation, certainly the most painful that can be performed on the human frame. The patient is doing remarkably well, and already rewarded with relief for his perseverance and fortitude.—*Plymouth (Eng.) Journal.*

Boiled Cat.

A few years ago a farmer who was noted for his waggery, stopped at a tavern which he was in the habit of calling at on his way from H—— to Salem. The landlady had got the pot boiling for dinner, and the cat was quietly washing her face in the corner. The traveller thinking it would be a good joke, took off the pot lid, and while the landlady was absent put grimalkin in the pot with the beef and potatoes, and then pursued his journey to Salem. The astonishment of the landlady may well be conceived, when on taking up her dinner, she discovered the unpallatable addition which had been made to it. Well knowing the disposition of her customer, she had no difficulty in fixing upon the aggressor, and determined to be fully avenged. Knowing that he would stop on his return home for a cold bite, the cat was carefully dressed. The waggoner, as expected, and pussy was put on the table among other cold dishes, but so disguised that he did not know his old acquaintance. He made a hearty meal and washed it down with a glass of gin. After paying his bill, he asked the landlady if she had a cat she could give him, for he was plagued almost to death with mice; she said she could not, for she had lost hers. "What," says he, "don't you know where it is!" "O yes," replied the landlady, "you have just eat it!" He never was known to boil a cat afterwards.—*Lowell Times.*

The elegant Scottish iron boat, which plies daily between Bath and Bradford, took a trip to Milford on Wednesday, for the purpose of being weighed by the machine constructed there for the weighing of all loaded boats which navigate the Somerset Coal Canal. Her length is 73 feet, and her weight proved to be, including her tackle, 2 tons 4 ounces.

A. M. Beatty

AUCTIONEER and VENDUE CRIER.

Respectfully informs the people generally both in Town and Country, that he continues to attend to the above business and may be found by inquiring of *Samuel McKinney*, Front Street Marietta.

References as to capacity enquire of

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VOLUME II.—1. Critical Sketches of character and genius of Scott and Byron. 2. Journal of an officer employed in the expedition under the command of Captain Owen, on the Western Coast of Africa. 3. Notes of a Tour in Albania. 4. Biographical and critical sketches of Sir James Mackintosh and Lord Brougham. 5. Service afloat, comprising Personal Narrative of a British Naval Officer. 6. Oceanides or Marine Lyrics; by Mrs. Pitcher, (late Miss Jewsbury.) 7. Sketch of the genius and character of Wordsworth, with selections from his Lyrical Ballads. 8. Six Months' residence in New Zealand. 9. The Life of Mahomet; from the Library of useful knowledge. 10. History of the Ottoman Turkish Empire by Edward Upham, Esq. R. A. S. 11. The Tyroler, by the author of Recollections of the Peninsula. 12. Domestic Manners in the West Indies; by Mrs. Carmichael, five years a resident in the Island. 13. The Life and Character of William Wilberforce. 14. Men and Things viz: The Times we Live in, Odd Fellows, and Blessings of Biography.

The London Editions of the above works were originally published in more than three volumes, cost the publishers about EIGHTY DOLLARS, and have been offered to subscribers at the amazingly reduced price of Two Dollars and Fifty cents! exclusive of postage.

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T. K. GREENBANK, & Co.
No. 9, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.
January 11, 1834.

THE ADVOCATE.

Thursday, January 16, 1834.

"*Some things can be done as well as others*" said Sam Patch; and there is philosophy in the aphorism. We are too prone to find an excuse for a lack of energy, in the assertion that the object in question *cannot be accomplished.* This is the shoal on which weakness and inefficiency strand, while energy and enterprise sail boldly on, with all sails spread, and colours flying. Difficulties vanish when approached with coolness and determination, and that which once seemed impracticable becomes easy and plain in the performance. The timid behold mountains where the resolute see nothing but mole hills. The inactive and ineufficient espy "Lions in the way," where the manly and daring see an open road and safe passage. A sickly imagination and a weak mind invest objects to be encountered, with a thousand fearful and appalling circumstances which have no existence save in the brain whence they originated. Enterprise stagnates when surrounded by such an atmosphere, and wholesome and vigorous energy sickens and dies.

A good motto for all minds whether imbecile or masculine in their texture, may be found in the simple monosyllable TRY. Whatever may be the obstacles to oppose, whatever the difficulties to overcome, let them be grappled with decision and boldness, and they will soon shrink into insignificance. All the grand and splendid achievements which have astonished and dazzled the world, originated in this principle. The sublime schemes of benevolence and philanthropy which distinguish the present age were commenced by men who were willing to *try* what could be done to promote the well being of their species. The results have been magnificent, yet they never would have been accomplished without the exercise of that energy which trembles not.

The ice (which closed the river opposite this place on last Sunday night week) commenced breaking up and moving off yesterday afternoon.

We have not yet seen a report of the proceedings of the Reform Convention which met at Harrisburg last week. We shall be able to furnish information on the subject, next week.

It is stated that the British Minister at Washington has threatened that he will forthwith return home, unless the United States sends a Minister Plenipotentiary to Englaud at once. It seems to be generally understood that Mr. Stevenson, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be appointed, and probably soon.

A Post Office has been established at Coopersville in this county, Yarnall Cooper, Esq. is appointed Post Master.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Wednesday, and Thursday, the Senate was occupied with miscellaneous business of no public importance.

On the same days, the House was taken up with petitions &c; and the resolution of Mr. Keating on Thursday. The following from the Harrisburg Chronicle contains the latest information we have received.

In the House, on the 8th, the resolution offered by Mr. Keating, on Monday last, calling upon the State Banks for weekly statements of their situation, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1833, was discussed by Mr. Crawford of Franklin, against, and Mr. Keating, in favor. On the 9th, the discussion was continued by Mr. Thompson, of Venango, against the resolution, and Mr. Walker, of Erie, in favor; when a motion to amend the resolution, so as to make it, monthly, instead of Weekly, was offered by Mr. Moorehead, of Westmoreland, and lost. Mr. Lacock, of Beaver, then spoke in support of the resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Crawford, of Franklin. Mr. Robinson, of Allegheny, offered an amendment, confining the information to certain specified months. This was supported by Mr. Stevens, of Adams, and lost. Mr. Smith of Chester, and Mr. Kerr, of Butler, spoke in opposition to the resolution, and Mr. Anderson, of Delaware, and Mr. White, of Phila. in favor.

On the 10th, Mr. Ayres of Dauphin, spoke against the resolution. Mr. Miller, of Phila. supported it. Mr. Stevens, of Adams, offered an amendment, which he supported, and Mr. Keating and Mr. Wiegand opposed–and which Mr. S. withdrew. On the 11th, Mr. Wallace, of Crawford, supported the resolution. Mr. Crawford, of F. replied. Mr. Keating closed the debate, by an elaborate argument, in support of the resolution, and in reply to the objections to it. On taking the qnestion—for the passage of the resolution, Yeas 41—Nays 54.

Congress.

On Wednesday in the *Senate* Mr. *Webster* from the Select Committee reported a bill with an amendment, on the subject of the French spoliations, prior to 1800, which was read and made the special order of the day for Wednesday the 5th of February.

After miscellaneous business, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day, the question being on Mr. Benton's amendment of Mr. Clays's resolution. Mr. Southard moved that the question on the amendment be at once taken, which after some debate, was passed and the amendment lost. Mr. Southard addressed the Senate in support of Mr. Clay's resolution.

On Thursday Mr. *Southard* continued his remarks.

On Friday the following resolution was submitted by Mr. *Frelinghuysen* and adopted.

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the construction which has been given by that Department, to the act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled "An act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," and also to furnish copies of such instructions as may have been given to collectors, regulating their duty under said act, information having been received by several Senators, that by the Secretary's construction the duties had been unexpectedly and greatly reduced, especially on cotton fabrics which had sunk at once from 80 to 24 per cent.

Mr. *Southard* resumed and concluded his remarks on the Deposite question.

Mr. *Calhoun* had the floor when the Senate adjourned.

In *the House*, on Wednesday, the Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Hon. H. A. Bullard, member from Louisiana, stating that he had vacated his seat by resignation addressed to the Governor of Louisiana.

Mr. Binney continued his remarks on the Deposites.

On Thursday, after attention to private business the consideration of the subject of the Deposites was resumed. Mr. *Binney* continued his speech.

On *Friday*, the order of the day was stated to be the consideration of Mr. *Selden's* motion as amended, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring the Commissioners of the sinking fund, forthwith to purchase or otherwise redaem the five per cent. stocks of the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time to place under the control of said Commissioners, such funds not otherwise required for the purpose of the Government as shall be necessary for that object and in case of deficiency, to sell so much of the stock of the Bank of the United States belonging to the Government as will enable them to complete the purchase.

After some discussion the resolution was agreed to and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Honesty of Portuguese Thieves.

An English gentleman, settled in Portugal, received a letter directed to him at Leiria, from a man whom he well knew to be one of the leaders of the band; in which he was informed that it was well known to the Ladrones that he contemplated a journey to Oporto, where he was to receive a large sum of money; and that consequently he was in good case to lend them ten moidores, of which they were much in want, having experienced a very unprofitable season: the letter indicated the spot where he was to deposit the money, which would be secured by a man on the watch for him; and assured him that it should be returned on a particular day; but that in the event of his declining to comply with their request, he had better not venture to travel by that or any other road in Portugal, as he would never reach the end of his journey while there was a quick eye and a sharp blade left in the woods! What was to be done? The wife of Mr. —— was possessed of considerable landed property. Portugal was the country of his adoption, and he well knew, that if the Ladrones could boast no other virtue, they were at least well known never to falsify their promises. He went to Oporto; and when on his return he reached the spot appointed by his correspondent, he quietly dismounted, and deposited his ten moidores as he had been directed—it need scarcely be remarked, that he entertained not the slightest hopes of ever seeing them again. The coreio looked on, but he did not affect any surprise at the proceeding; on the contrary, he muttered to himself the old proverb "A bon entendedor poucas palavras;" and then continued the conversation which had been interrupted by the incident just related. The day arrived on which the Ladrone had promised in his letter to repay the money; but Mr. —— had so little faith in the promise, that he did not even remember the fact; at dusk one of his servants informed him that a muleteer wished to speak to the Senhor; he was accordingly shown up stairs, and entered the apartment as unconcernedly as though he had been the parish priest. Mr. —— looked at him, and perceiving that he was a stranger to him, inquired his business. "*He isso!*" he said respectfully, as he counted out ten moidores on the table;—"this was the day appointed, and I come to return with thanks what was so trustingly lent. If the Senhor is ever pushed for money, let him leave a letter where he deposited his money the other day; we will help him if we can —*Faca me a honra de me poer aos pes da Senhora.*" And having so said, he drew his *chapeau* lower on his brow, and sprang down the stairs. I need scarcely say that Mr. —— never availed himself of this extraordinary offer of service; but the Ladrones were by no means so scrupulous, as they frequently applied to him for assistance, and in no one instance did they ever break their faith.

Several remarkable anecdotes of the extent of Portuguese laziness have been narrated; two, for which Miss Pardoe vouches, are as surprising as any we have heard. "There was one instance of this which struck me forcibly while I was at Belem: a large dog was killed in the principal street lading to the Adjuda Palace; the Princess drove through that street certainly three times a week; it was the great thoroughfare for the *attaches* of the court; and yet all that remained of it, despite the sun by day, and the vermin by night, was to be found in the same spot when I left the city, which was about a fortnight afterwards." "The celebrated monastery of Batalba boasts some valuable manuscripts and ancient volumes, which were preserved from the destructive power of the French during the Peninsular war, in a very singular manner. Above the high altar is a canopy of white and gold, which was not of sufficient value to tempt the cupidity, nor of sufficient beauty to provoke the violence, of the spoilers, amid so much of cost and magnificence, and which consequently escaped destruction. Concealed within this canopy, which is hollow, and into which they were thrown as a forlorn hope by the terrified and bewildered librarian, the most precious portions of their once extensive library escaped the ruin which threatened them. I requested to be allowed to see these volumes; and will it be believed? —they were yet within the canopy. After a lapse of 17 years, they were still lying in their place of refuge! They *were to be* withdrawn —need I say more for Portuguese procrastination?"—*Miss Pardoe's Traits of Portugal.*

Navigation of Lake Erie

A fine large Schooner, built and owned by Wilkeson & Sons, of Buffalo, was a short time since launched into the waters of Lake Erie. She is called the *John C. Spencer.* The Buffalo Journal gives the following compendium of the navigation of the lake.

The first vessel navigating Lake Erie under the American Flag was the sloop Detroit, purchased by the government of the British North West Company, in 1796. She was about seventy tons burthen, but was old and scarcely sea-worthy when purchased, and soon after was condemned and laid up at the River Rogue. In the same year, '96, a small schooner called the Erie Packet was built in Canada, to run between Fort Erie and Presque Isle. She was lost in '98 by drifting out of Erie harbor. In 1797, the Schooner Wilkinson of eighty tons, was built at Detroit by Abbots & Connelly, and sailed for two years by Connelly as master. In 1810, she was thoroughly repaired, and her name changed to the Amelia; and in 1812 was purchased by the government and armed, and had the honor of belonging to Commodore Perry's squadron, and of participating in his glorious victory. The Good Intent, of thirty five tons, was built by Capt. Lee, in 1799, and navigated the Lake till 1806, when she run on the Point Abino, and was lost, together with her cargo and crew. The same year, '99, the brig Adams and Schooner Tracy were built by the government. The former was captured by the British the first year of the war, afterwards re-taken at Fort Erie and run upon Squaw Island and burnt. The latter was sold to Porter, Barton & Co., and afterwards lost on the reef near Fort Erie. In 1805, the War Department, possessing, it would seem, no very accurate notion of our localities, directed the commanding officer at Fort Niagara, to construct at *that post*, a vessel of suitable size to transport the Indian presents from Niagara to Fort Wayne. The commanding officer anticipating some difficulty in navigating up the falls, ventured so far to depart from his instructions as to cause the vessel to be built at Black Rock. She was called the Nancy, and was about fifty tons burthen. The Contractor a fine vessel of about eighty tons burthen, was built at Black Rock, 1806, by Porter, Barton & Co. and was sold to the government in 1812. The Catharine, another line schooner, was built by Sheldon, Thompson and others, at Black Rock, in 1808. Several other vessels were built about this time at different places on the Lake, but our recollection does not serve to give their names.

The Oldest Chime.

The following are the Mottos on the old bells in the tower of Christ's Church, Salem street, Boston:

1. "This Peal of eight Bells is the gift of a number of generous persons to Christ's Church in Boston, N. E. A. D. 1744."
2. "This Church was founded in the year 1728, Timothy Cutler the first Rector."
3. "We are *the first Ring of Bells cast for the British Empire in North America.*"
4. "God preserve the Church of England!"
5. "William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts Bay in New England–Anno Domini 1744."
6. "The subscription for these Bells was begun by John Hancock and Robert Temple, Warders, 1743; and completed by Robert Jenkin and John Gould, Wardens, Anno Domini, 1745."
7. "Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongues shall ring aloud its praise."
8. "Abel Rudhall, of Gloucester, cast us all."

The cost of these Bells from the founders was £560 Sterling, according to the original bill, of which a copy is before us. The weight is 4509 pounds.

An old chair brought over by the above named Mr. Cutler to Boston, more than a century since, is said (in Bowen's Picture) to be still in possession of a person in this city.—*Merc. Jour.*

Great Bank Robbery.

We learn that the banking house of the Philadelphia Bank was entered by means of false keys, between Saturday evening and yesterday morning, and robbed of small notes amounting to about SIXTY THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS. How a robber could gain admittance to the vaults of an institution which keeps constantly in pay an outside watch, we cannot imagine, but this has been done twice within a year in Philadelphia, and was twice done two years since in New York.

Among the notes taken, were about Thirty Eight Hundred Dollars of the Doylestown Bank, nearly an equal amount of the Bank of Germantown, and a considerable amount in Trenton notes. The rest was in notes of Philadelphia banks; including those of every denomination except *thousands* and *five hundreds.* The number of *Fifties* stolen is very small.

Support your Mechanics.

There is scarcely any thing which tends more to the improvement of a town, than fair and liberal support afforded mechanics of every description. Population is necessary to the prosperity of the country; and that population, being of an honest and industrious character, renders prosperity more certain, uniform, and unvarying. Scarce any place has ever yet risen to much importance, even when possessed of the most commercial advantages, without a true regard to the encouragement of the mechanical arts. For, though the exportation of produce and importation of merchandize form the leading features of such a place, various arts of mechanism are invariably called in requisition, and are indispensable to render the progress of commercial operations safe.—To an inland town, mechanics are equally important as elsewhere. They constitute a large and respectable portion of society in all countries, but in towns and villages they are almost the leading constituent part of their growth and prosperity.

To afford ample support to a class of citizens so highly useful and necessary is certainly the duty of those engaged in other pursuits. Some branches of mechanism have to sustain no competition from abroad, the nature of their business preventing any such inroads or interference, others are, however, subjected to be inundated by the importation of similar articles of foreign produce made for sale, and often by their apparently low rates, induce a preference over our own productions. Although trade and commerce in all their various branches should be free and unshackled, a regard for the growth and prosperity of our village should induce us to afford a reasonable support to our mechanics; we should at least give them preference when we are no losers by it. A little experience will have convinced many that it is, in most cases their interest to do so, independent of any other consideration.—*Mechanics' Magazine,*

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. H. B. Shaffner, Mr. AUGUSTUS F. KELLER, to Mrs. CATHARINE BUEHLER, of Marietta.

On Thursday, the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. JACOB RUTH, to Miss FANNY MARTIN, both of West Donegal.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Marietta	*Balt.*	*Phil.*
FLOUR (wheat)	$4,50	4,75	4,75
RYE FLOTR	325	4,14	3,62
Corn	40	53	47
WHEAT	90	91	1,04
RYE	60	66	66
OATS	25	31	30
CLOVERSEED	4,50	4,75	5,00
WHISKEY	81	21	22
PLAXSEED	150	1,60	1,62
BUTTER	15	"	"
EGGS	12		"

PRICES OF LUMBER.

The following are the prices of the different kinds of Lumber for Sale in this borough, viz:

W. P. Panel Boards Pr. M.	$25,00
Do. do. First common " "	16,00
Do. do. Second com. " "	$11,50 to 12,00
Do. do. Cullings " "	$8,00 to 900
Plank one inch, same rate	" "
First common yellow pine	$20,00 to 24,00
Second common do do	15,00
Shingles from $5,00 to	10,00
Scantling white Pine from $10,00	to 12,00
Do. Hemlock	9,00
Cherry boards from $15,00 to	24,00
Locust posts finished, pr. 100 from $35 to	45,00
Do do rough " " from $18 to	25,00
Hogshead Staves pr. m. " from $20 to	25,00
Barrel do " " from $7, to	10,00
Chair Plank good	20,00
Sawed pine and Hemlock Rails pr. 100 from	$7 to 8,50

Public Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Abraham Doner, late of Marietta, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present them to

DANIEL GROSH,
Administrator.

January 11, 1833.

Valuable Property
For Sale.

Will be sold by the subscribers at PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday the 22d of February,

at the Public House of Rieb and Libhart, in the borough of Marietta, the following property, viz:

A LOT OF GROUND,

fronting on Market Street, in said borough, under a state of high improvement, upon which there is erected a commodious two story

Brick Dwelling House,

Also a convenient

STORE HOUSE,

with good Stabling, this property is situated in one of the most business parts of the borough.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold a large and convenient

WARE HOUSE,

situated in that part of the borough, commonly called New Haven, which Ware House extends from the River to the Canal, and to which are attached four

Lots of Ground,

fronting on the Canal and River, the above Ware House is the most commodious and extensive of the kind in the borough, and is well worthy the attention of *business men.*

The terms and conditions upon which the above property will be disposed of, will be made known on the day of sale by the subscribers.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta January 7, 1834.

Notice.

The NOTES and BOOK ACCOUNTS of the subscriber are in the hands of JOHN AUXER, Esq. for collection, all persons indebted either by Note or Book Account, are requested to call on him and settle the same on or before the 25th of January, 1834, after that date they will be put in SUIT. All persons having claims against the subscriber are requested to present them to JOHN AUXER, Esq. for settlement.

SIMON S. RATHVON.

Marietta January 6, 1834.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at PRIVATE SALE, that two story

Log House & 2 Lots of ground

situate on Constitution street in Marietta, adjoining lands of Jacob Musser, deceased, the River and Canal.

The property is well calculated for public business, and would be a desirable situation for a Pilot.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to make application to the proprietor residing in Maytown.

GEORGE FERREE.

January 4, 1834.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The co-partnership in the Hatting business, heretofore conducted under the firm of "BARR and CASSEL," of Marietta, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having claims against the firm are requested to present their accounts for payment to A. N. Cassel, and all those indebted to the firm are required to make payment to said Cassel, who is authorized to receive all outstanding debts due the firm.

JOHN BARR,
A. N. CASSEL.

Marietta, January 4th, 1834.

A. N. CASSEL,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken, and will continue the Hatting establishment heretofore conducted under the firm of Barr and Cassel.

January 4, 1834.

Pine Wood

For SALE at CHIQUES SAW MILL, price 50 cents per half Cord.

January 11, 1833.

For Rent.

That well known

TAVERN HOUSE

situate at the corner of Front and Bank streets in the borough of Marietta, near Baker's Lumber Yard. The house is

Two Stories High,

with 3 large rooms on the first floor, with a kitchen annexed and 4 large rooms on the second; a never failing well of water, with a pump at the front door, good and roomy stabling and sheds, together with two LOTS OF GROUND, every thing in good repair. This property has for many years been occupied as a TAVERN, and is an excellent stand being at the Canal Bridge, which makes it very convenient for River and Canal trade.

It will be rented for one or more years, those desirous of occupying a profitable stand for business please make early application to the owner, reading on the premises.

LEWIS LEADER.

Marietta December 28, 1833.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS PECK, late of West Donegal township Lancaster county, Carpenter and Cabinet Maker, deceased, are hereby required to make *immediate payment* of their debts, to the subscribers the Administrators of said deceased, who will attend at the House of said deceased, on *THURSDAY the* 30th *and FRIDAY* the 31st of *JANUARY* 1834, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them on said days, duly authenticated to the Administrators

JOHN BRENEMAN,
CHRISTIAN LONGENECKER.

December 28, 1833.

MARIETTA
English & Classical Academy.

This Institution, under the supervision of Theodore W. Simpson, A. M. will be opened for the admission of PUPILS, in the building lately erected at the corner of Gay and Walnut streets, on TUESDAY, December *Third.* The Male department will be under the immediate direction and government of the Principal. The Female department, will be conducted by Miss C. SIMPSON, who has had considerable experience in teaching. The various branches of a

Classical & English Education

will be taught. The following list comprises a part of the regular course of instruction, viz:

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Use of the Globes, Mental and Moral Philosophy, higher branches of Mathematics, Greek and Latin Classics, French, Music, Drawing &c.

The pupils will be divided into classes, according to the attainments of each. Exercises in COMPOSITION and DECLAMATION, will be required of all of suitable age and acquirements.

Terms of tuition will vary from three to six Dollars, according to the nature of the studies.

Drawing, French, Music, and Fancy work extra.

Miss SUTHERLAND, who has had four years experience as an *Instructress* of Music, having taught at Baltimore and Bethlehem with much satisfaction to her employers, will give lessons on the Piano and Guitar.

Drawing and Fancy work, per quarter	$5,00
Fancy work	2,00
Erench	6,00
Music on the Piano or Guitar	8,00

Stationary furnished, if desired, at a moderate rate.

The Principal will receive a few female boarders into his family, at the low rate of $25 per quarter, for board, tuition, &c. Board can be had in respectable familes from $1,75cts to $2,00 per week.

Application for Admission, can be made either to Mr. Simpson or any one of the following Trustees,

James Mehaffey, Dr. Samuel Huston, Rev. O. Douglass, Christian Hertzler, James Wilson.

Marietta November 30, 1833.

HOUSE CARPENTERING.

The Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Marietta and the surrounding country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches, and that he will attend to all work entrusted to him, in the most neat and expeditious manner.

N. B. Jobbing of all kinds attended to in the most expeditious manner.

CHARLES RINEHART.

Residence in front street, Marietta, 2 squares below McKinney's tavern.

Marietta, November 16th, 1833.

Office of the Susquehanna Bridge and Bank Company,

BALTIMORE, February 23d, 1833.

THE President and directors of this Company have adopted the following rates of interest to be allowed on Deposites of money at this Office, viz:—

On Deposites payable *Ninety* days after demand.	5 pr. cent per annum
On Deposites payable *Thirty* days after demand,	4 per ct. per annum
On current Deposites, subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the Deposites, ☞ to such persons as may request it.	3 per cent per annum
On weekly Deposites, which may be withdrawn on the first day of January or first day of July in each year, at which periods the Interest on said Deposites will be payable.	5 per cent

Certificates are issued for all *special* Deposites.

Collections are made on most of the principal towns, where Banks are located, in the several states.

Discount days *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays.*

On Saturdays the Office is open for business until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By order,

W. E. COALE, CASHIER.

March 14, 1833.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dr. JACOB GLATZ,

A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET HOUSE,

MARIETTA.

Has just RECEIVED a large and general assortment of fresh

Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs,

Paints Oils, &c., which with his former stock, makes his ASSORTMENT COMPLETE. And all of which he offers for SALE on the most reasonable terms. Comprising in part of the following articles, viz:

Turkey Opium
Flour Sulphur
Lima Bark, best
do. common
Turkey Rhubarb, true
Sugar of Lead common
do. best,
Bol. Armenia
Sal. Epsom
Pulv. Columba root,
do. root,
Soap balls best
Mortification powder
Fox glove,
Veradesiana,
Jalap pulv.
Radix Jalap
Magnesia com.
Magnesia calcined
Crome green
do. yellow,
Manna flake
White Vitrol
Red Saunders,
yellow do.
Arrow Root pulv.
red Wafers, mixed do.
Grain of Paradise,
Gum Elastic,
Salt Rochell,
Super Carb Soda,
Sal Erttis,
Calomel ppt.
Dovers powders
Sulphate Quinine,
Tarter Emetc,
Drop Lake,
Saffron best, do. com,
Flors Benzoin,
Cayenne Pepper
do. black
Alspice
Cinnamon, Cloves
Orange peel, Sago
Pulv. Ipecacuana
Gum Arabic
Patent Green
Galangal root
Oris root
Valerian do.
Columbo do.
Radix Gentian do.
Race Ginger do.
Elecampaign do.
Liquorice do.
Radiz. Angelica Root,
Mezeron do.
Zedozing do
Blue Smaltz
Frosting
Com. Emery, Fine do.
Rhubarb Pulvis
Cantharides viscatories
Prepared Chalk,
Lump white
French Chalk
Red Chalk
Writing Sand
Sand paper fine
do. coarse
Cream Tarter
Gum Amber
do Aloes
do Copal
do Shellac
do Tragacanth
do Arabic
do Catechu
do Guiacum
do Bonzoin
do Assafœtida
do Kino
do Gamboge
do Myrrh
Gum Olibian,
do Elmi
do Hastic
do Camphor
Tongua Beans
Spanish Indigo
Bengal do.
Fig blue
Flowers of Emery
White wax
Yellow do.
Cochinella
Red Precipitate
Nut Megs, May Shell
Prussian blue
Hira Picra
White Precipitate
Bacchus Laurel
Cardamon seeds
Sealing Wax black
Red do.
Pulv. Gal Aleppo
Galls Aleppo
Caustic Potass
Caustic Lunar, Mace
Carbonate Potass
Ground Spice
Superior Wine Bitters

Pill Hyddragrure
do Calomel, do Jalap
do Assafœtida, do Lee's
do Dyotts, do Scotts
do Hoopers genuine
do German, do Quinine
do Blue Mass
Stone Ochre
Yellow Ochre
Vermillion
Corrosive Sublimate
Arsenic, Cobalt
White Oxyd Bismuth
Black do, Sal Tarter
Sal. C. C. Volatile
Caster Fibre
Ergot
Lasses Calamanris
Storox, Steel Filings
Paints in boxes
Cowhage
Pulv. Colocynth
Oil Cubebs, do Croton
do black Pepper
do Mustard
do Wormseed
do Peppermint
do Spearmint
do Cinnamon,
do Lemon
do Camomile
do Burgamot
do Pennyroyal
do Sassafras
Origanum, do Juniper
do Lavender
do Monardo
do Clove, do Succini
do Vitriol, do Tansey
do Hemlock, do Picis
do Almond
do Wintergreen
do Savan, do Camphor
Oil Nine, do Spike
do Stone, do St. John
Balsam Demaltha
Balsam Copavia
do Canada, do Peru
do Tolu, do Sulpher
Nutgalls, Prunel Sal
Isinglass, bitter Apple
Tapicoa, Nux Vomica
Blacking of all sorts
Swaims Panacea
Albrights Columbian
Syrup, Indian Specific
Tooth Powder
Bateman's Drops
Court Plaster black
do Flesh color
Lip Salve, Bear's Oil
Cologne water,
Milk Roses, Injube
Paste or Pectoral Gum
Fire King's tooth ache
drops, Pomatum,
Harlem Oil
Indelible Ink, Gold leaf
Godfreys Cordial
British Oil, Opodeldoc
Breast Pipes
Sucking Bottles
Nipple Shells
Trusses of all sizes
Male and Female Syringes, Spirits Wine
Spirits Turnpentine
Boiled Flaxseed Oil,
Flaxseed Oil
Sperm Oil
Pumice Stone
Amber Beeds
Adhesive Plaster
Patent Stove blacking
Hair Powder
Lamp Wicks
Colts Foot
Segars Spanish
do Half, do common
Powder and Shot
Paint Brushes
Tamerinds
White Lead
Logwood, Calmr do
Fustic chipt,
Harts Horn
Black Oil Varnish
Sheep Skins, Salt Petre
Vials by the Gross
Jodine Extracts,
English Quils
common do
Judkins Ointment
German Tapers
Soda Powders
Quicksilver
Liquorice Ball
do Refined
Casteel Soap, Ladies do
Horse Powder
Lamp Black
Camel Hair Pencils

Just Received, a fresh supply of Albright's

Columbian Syrup.

Also a supply of

Swaim's Panacea.

Marietta June 16, 1833.

C. Inhofe.

Market Street Marietta.

HAS just received, a fresh supply of *Superior*

Grocers, Liquors, and Confectionary.

with various other articles in his line of business. All of which will be sold at reduced prices, for cash.

Marietta September 12, 1833.

ASHBEL GREEN, JR.

ATTONEY AT LAW,

COLUMBIA, PA.

OFFICE at the corner of Locust and Second Streets, next to the Printing Office.

A. G. Jr. will attend at Marietta on every Thursday, for the transaction of business, and may be found at Libhart's Hotel.

Job Printing

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

AGENT AND CONVEYANCER'S OFFICE,

IN LOCUST STREET, first House above Mr. Klines Tan Yard, MARIETTA.

The subscriber has the honor to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened an OFFICE for the *PURCHASE and SALE of REAL ESTATE* of every description. Agency business in general,

DRAWING DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AGREEMENTS, BILLS OF SALE, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP, TAVEN LICENCES, LEASES, &c.

JOHN TROUT.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

W. W. TROUT,

Fancy Milliner & Dress Maker.

Respectfully acquaints the Ladies of Marietta and its vicinity, that she will attend to their demands in her line, at the shortest notice.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets whitened and pressed in the neatest manner. Apply at the first house above Mr. Kline's Tan Yard.

Marietta October 3, 1833.

GOODS

selling off at first cost for cash.

The subscribers having determined to close their business in this place as soon as possible, would call the attention of the public to their EXTENSIVE assortment of MERCHANDIZE which they are now offering for sale at first cost.

C. HERTZLER & WILSON.

Marietta Sept. 5th, 1833.

Notice.

ALL persons in any way indebted to the subscribers are hereby respectfully notified to come forward and discharge their respective accounts immediately, or abide with the consequences. ALSO persons having claims against the firm are requested to present them for settlement.

HERTZLER & WILSON.

Sept. 5. 1833.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa. January 1st, 1834.

B

Britcman John, 2, Brokle John, Barnard B. Uriah, Lambrick John.

C

Carney Dinis, Cohick Daniel, Cormany Martin, Clentenick Isaac, 2.

D

Deace Robert, Dankle Christian, Davise George.

G

Gamber John.

H

Heistand Jacob, 2, Hartman Peter, Holmes Henry, Holinger Margaret.

K

Kampf George, Kelley John.

L

Lewis Abel, Landis Samuel, Lesher George, Lecture William.

M

Miller Maria, M'Collum Dennis, Miller John, Musselman John.

N.

Neisely Peter.

R

Ream George, 3, Reynold Richard, Rose Elisha, Reading William.

S

Scheufele Conrad, Seaman Hester, Snyder Abraham.

T

Tarbox William, Test Jacob, Toner Mary Mrs, Tibbes Benjamin, Toman John.

V

Vollmer Christian.

Y

Young Samuel.

JACOB GLATZ, *Post Master.*

Marietta January 4, 1834.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Maytown, last quarter ending December 31, 1833.

Dorothy Smith, John Brant, Christian Longenecker, jr. John Denison, Henry Musser, Jacob Like, John Breneman, Harmon Long, Andrew Armstrong, George Horn, Frederick Sherbone, John Wagoner, William Brown 4, John Buller, Samuel Long, Samuel Kain.

GEORGE FERREE, P. M.

Maytown January 4, 1834.

New and Splendid Assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS

Just Received at the Store of Forster & Law

Consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres,

fashionable SATINETTS, CASHMERE & TIBAT SHAWLS, and a great variety of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, which are offered uncomonly low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by the subscribers,

FORSTER & LAW.

Marietta October 24, 1833.

LIBHART'S HOTEL

and Stage Office,

Corner of Gay & Front Streets, Marietta.

THE Subscriber returns his thanks to a generous public for the favors he has hitherto received, and respectfully announces to his customers and others, that he still continues to occupy that well known stand—the house has lately undergone considerable repairs, improvements and alterations, so as to render it more completely a home for the traveller.

The house is spacious and contains twenty four rooms, two of which are private Parlors, and fitted up in good style for the accommodation of private parties. The above establishment enjoys one of the most advantageous situations in the place, being located in the centre of business, and commands a fine prospect of the river and its scenery.

The subscriber intends devoting his unremitted personal exertions in conducting the above establishment, and hopes by this assiduity and attention to merit that patronage so liberally extended to him heretofore, and for which he hereby makes his most grateful acknowledgements.

B. LIBHART.

Feb. 7, 1833.

Lumber YARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has in addition to his former stock of lumber a large assortment of long timber, Joist, Scantling, and Rafters: Timber from 10 to 50 feet in length, Joist from 10 to 22 feet, scantling from 10 to 24 feet, Rafters from 10 to 27 feet, all of which he offers for sale at the current prices—between two and three hundred thousand Shingles at a reduced price.

JAMES MEHAFFEY.

Marietta, Jan. 31, 1833.

VARIETY STORE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at his Oyster and Liquor establishment, in High street, Marietta, at his old stand,

Double and Single Barrled Guns,

all kinds of pocket pistols, powder flasks, and horns, game bags, double and single shot belts, all kinds of shot, Benty's FFFG. Dupont's Eagle and Duck powder, toys of every description, writing and letter paper, quills, fishing tacklings, such as sea grass lines, reeds, and all kinds of fishing hooks, and floats; VIOLINS, strings, bridges, and bows, razors and razor-straps, jewsharps, fire steels, boxes, sponck, and flints, percussion caps, spy glasses, and scissors, chains, pulling crackers, magic matches, mustard, Cayenne pepper, night tapers, taylors sheers, shoe blacking, fancy soap, brass, composition and silver thimbles, fancy amber wax and glass beads, spanish, half and common segars, Cavendish tobacco, pins, R. Hemming & Sons countersunk drill ey'd needles, snuff boxes, chemical ink powder, crayons and lead pencils, conversation cards, bodkins, pocket combs, cloak clasps, dice, tooth brushes, watches, steel plated and silver spectacles, common and gold plated watch keys, seals and chains, gilt, gold plated, silver, and Jeweller's fine gold finger rings, gilt and gold breast pins and ear rings, plated and silver everpointed pencils and leads, guard chains, musical boxes, common and fancy pocket and pen knives, shirt studs, and key rings, UNION CANAL LOTTERY TICKETS; money purses, perryan and silver pens, bracelets, water paints, scissors and gougles, harmonickons and magnifying glasses, pocket books and vallats; hard soft and paper shell almonds, chesnuts filberts, palm & walnuts, glass for windows and pictures, from 24 by 30 inches to the smallest size, cut gratis for purchasers to any form or shapes wanted, all of which he will sell cheap for cash.

LOOKING GLASS PLATES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

JOHN H. GOODMAN.

Marietta May 16.—17.

FAMOUS *Medicines,*

SO JUSTLY CELEBRATED IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MANY YEARS PAST.

J. T. ANDERSON, Marietta,

Has just received and offers for Sale, a fresh supply of LEES celebrated Medicines, viz:

Lee's Famous Anti-Billious Pills, for the prevention and cure of billious fevers, &c.

Price 25 cents.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops, warranted to cure.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Nervous Cordial, grand restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotition, for tetters and irruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head ache. Lee's Tooth Powder.

Marietta May 23, 1833.—8t

Country merchants and all others, who buy by applying to the proprietor,

No. 68, *HANOVER Street, Baltimore,*

can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a large profit.

☞CAUTION.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgley, late Michael Lee & Co.

☞Hundreds of cases of cures performed by he above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did our limits permit.

INSURANCE AGAINST

FIRE!

HOUSES, BARNS, GOODS, LUMBER YARDS, and other property insured, on application at the agency office of the Franklin Fire Insurance company of Philadelphia next door below the office of the Columbia Spy.

Columbia, May 11th, 1833.

TIN.

The subscriber has just received at his Hardware Store in Columbia,

150 Boxes of Tin

of approved *brands*, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

PETER HALDEMAN.

Columbia Aug 22d 1833. 3m.

Stray Cow.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in West Donegal township, about one mile & a half from Maytown, and one mile west of the Donegal church, on the 26th of NOVEMBER 1833, a Red and white spotted COW, Hip shot, supposed to be eight years old.

The owner is desired to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN REASER.

West Donegal township, Dec. 28, 1833.*

Eagle Hotel.

MARKET SQUARE, MARIETTA,

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they have leased for a term of years this celebrated stand, formerly designated as COLEMAN H. TAYLOR'S, which they intend to refit in the most splendid and convenient manner for the accommodation of BOARDERRS, TRAVELLERS, AND VISITERS.

The proprietors pledge themselves that their *BAR* shall be furnished with the best *LIQUORS*, their *TABLE* with the earliest and best the season can afford, and no pains nor expense spared to render all those comfortable who will bestow their patronage on them. The *STABLING* is surpassed by none, and an attentive hostler will always be retained.

REIB & LIBHART.

April 11, 1833.

COFFEE HOUSE HOTEL.

No. 38, SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thankful for the encouragement that he has received, from his friends and the public since he commenced the above establishment, respectfully informs them that he still continues at the same place, and hopes by his attention to the comforts of his Guests to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN S. BAKER.

March 7, 1833.

THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15 South Fourth Street, between Market and Chesnut streets Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House, as will ensure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders* and *Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chesnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travellers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

Feb. 14, 1833.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

At private Sale.

The THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE where formerly the Marietta Bank was kept.

Also, a ONE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE &c. will now be sold.

This property being situated in the business part of the borough, and built of the best materials, is certainly worthy the attention of persons, who would wish to own property in this thriving town.

For terms please make early application to the subscriber, who is the *Agent* for the Bank of the United States, and who by a resolution of the Board, is authorised to sell the same without reserve.

J. GROSH.

Marietta, March 21, 1833.—tf

Boot & Shoe

MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber has commenced the above business in Front street, a few doors below Samuel McKinney's tavern, Marietta, where he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. He has now on hand a general assortment of Men's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, Ladies' Gater Boots and Shoes, of different kinds, French, Plain and Undress Morocco; Bronz, Green, Purple, Blue, &c. do.—Misses do. do Lasting, of different colors;—ogether with a general assortment of Boys', Youths and Children's Shoes, which he will sell at reduced prices. All orders promptly attended to.

MOSES MONTGOMERY.

Marietta, April 11, 1833.

HARDWARE, Drugs, Paints, Oils and DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber respectfully tenders thanks to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity for their very liberal support, and hopes that he will continue to deserve it, by keeping a general and good assortment of all articles in his line of business. He has on hand a good supply of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYE STUFFS, AND SHOP FURNITURE, which he offers on the best terms to those who will favor him with their custom.—Also, a general supply of

PATENT MEDICINE,

amongst them are

Hooper's Female pills, Balsam de Malta,
Spohn's Specific, for the piles,
Godfrey's Cordial, Lemon Acid,
Lee's Ague drops, German Pills,
Beltz's worm destroying Syrup,
Lee's Windham pills, Worm Tea,
Opodeldoc, White's toothache drops
Lee's Nervous Cordial, Kline's toothache drops
Lee's Elixir for colds Lee's toothache drops,
Golden Tincture.

Mahogony Veniers,

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Mercurial diseases, Rheumatism and all disorders arising from a bad state of the blood; this medicine has been recommended by the best Physicians of Philadelphia. His Store is in Main Street a few doors west of Messrs. Hertzler and Wilson's store, where all orders will be thankfully received, and particular pains taken that no accidents or mistakes may occur. A liberal discount will be allowed to Physicians and wholesale dealers.

J. T. ANDERSON,

Marietta, Jan. 17, 1832.

N. B. Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded.

LUMBER Yard.

In the Eastern part of Marietta

J. GROSH.

GRATEFUL for past favors, informs his customers, and a generous public, that he still continues to keep on hand and at his stand, LUMBER of every description, among which are.

White and Yellow Pine Boards

and Plank, 30 and 24 inch Shingles, Joist Rafters and Scantling from 10 to 40 feet long and from 3 by 4 to 7 by 8 inches thick.

Hewed Timber,

of several lengths and sizes. Ready made rough Locust Post, Pine and Hemlock Rails Hogshead and Barrel Staves.

Also STONE COAL, of the best quality by the ton. All of which he is determined to sell low for CASH, or approved short credits.

Marietta, July 18, 1833.

CABINET *Ware Room*

Market street.

Is RE-MOVED to the ROOM lately occupied as a Milliner Shop, ONE DOOR below RIEB and LIBHART'S Hotel.

Marietta April 18, 1833.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to make and keep for sale at his ware room the following articles: sideboards of the latest city fashion from $45 to $100, sofas of various fashions made of mahogany and covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany card tables, pillar and paw foot, and card tables with carved legs, mahogany dining tables and extra mahogany chairs covered with hair cloth and stuffed with curled hair, mahogany Secretary Beaureaus of various patterns, work tables, cradle stands, cherry breakfast tables and dining tables, high post bedsteads, field, post and French, &c. mahogany desks, book cases, and all other articles in his line of business will be executed in a neat and workman like manner. The work shall be executed by master workmen, from the city of Philadelphia, and South of New York. The furniture shall be made of the best materials and finished in a style not inferior to any in the county. He will also keep on hand a good assortment of mahogany boards carvings and veniers, purchased in Philadelphia at wholesale, so that the furniture can be sold on very reasonable terms, and on a very reasonable credit. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

LORENZO TAGGART

Feb. 7, 1833.

N. B. Coffins made in a neat manner and attended to with despatch.

Prospectus

Of a Newspaper published in the City of Washington, and entitled

The Moderator.

It will be the aim of the Editor to conduct this paper upon the broad principles of republicanism, in the Jeffersonian sense of the term. Actuated as he trusts, by an ardent desire to contribute his humble support to these principles, he ventured, in his first prospectus, to express a preference for the Hon. John M'Lean of Ohio, as a candidate for the next Presidency. In honestly and openly repeating his avowal, he disclaims all design of improper interference with the public sentiment; and while it is his determination to yield a firm support to Mr. McLean, as a Presidential candidate, he does not intend to make the existence of his paper to depend solely, or even chiefly, upon its devotion to the interests of any individual. The MODERATOR is to be a republican Journal, and it is to that confidence which fidelity to republican principles can alone secure, that the Editor mainly looks for support. It is believed under the present circumstances of our country, he believes John McLean to be the man best calculated to give efficient action to republican principles, and not on account of any personal considerations, that he advocates his political elevation.

THE MODERATOR is published weekly at two dollars and fifty cents per annum, if paid within three months from the time of subscribing, or three dollars payable at the end of the year. The sheet is large, the typographical execution neat, and it will be the aim of the Editor, by industry, care, and elaborate condensation of matter, to present weekly a full and impartial notice of every thing of present interest in the political world. A Washington paper of this description has long been a desideratum. There are many individuals in our large towns and cities, and scattered throughout our country, who dislike the trash of a daily or tri-weekly paper, but who, it is believed, will readily contribute their support to a well conducted weekly. It is to meet the want, in part at least, that the weekly form has been chosen.

Letters relating to the Editorial department may be addressed to William R. Collier, Washington City; and business letters to the Publisher, JOHN M'DONALD.

Washington, November 6, 1833.

TERMS OF THE MODERATOR.—1. Price to individual subscribers, $2,50 cents per annum in advance; or $3,00, payable at the end of the year. If the cash is paid within three months from the time of subscribing, the payment will be considered in advance.

2. Companies of five or more, subscribing and paying through a single agent, shall be entitled to receive their papers at $2,00 each per annum, if paid in advance, or within three months, as above; or, at $2,50 cents each payable at the end of the year.

☞ Subscriptions to the TRI-WEEKLY MODERATOR, which will be issued as soon as circumstances will permit, are solicited. Terms Five Dollars per annum.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

James Nolbe

Auctioneer and Vendue Crier.

Offers his services to the people both TOWN AND COUNTRY, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.

References as to capability, enquire of

BENJAMIN LIBHART,
RIEB & LIBHART,
DAVID WALKER.

Marietta November 30, 1833.